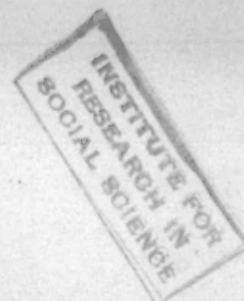
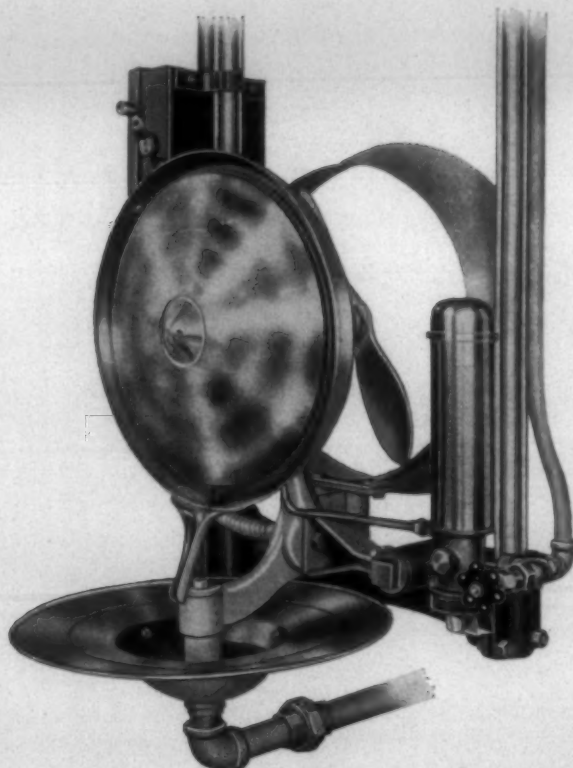


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 10, 1931

No. 15



Would you like to lower your operating cost, increase production and still spend only a very small amount of money?

A system of BAHNSON HUMIDIFEIRS will do this and much more.

Give us an opportunity to prove this statement.

Full particulars without obligation.

THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Home Office and Factory:
Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office:
93 Worth Street

No. 4 of a series of advertisements tracing the development and uses of modern chemicals

HIGH SPOTS IN CHEMICAL HISTORY



Sir Humphry Davy's lecture hall at the Royal Institution, London, where an admission fee of twenty pounds was paid to see sodium produced by the electrolytic process. (Reproduced from "Famous Chemists" by Tilden with permission of the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.)

Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829) whose research in alkalis enabled him to produce sodium by electrolysis.



CAUSTIC SODA

IN 1807 fashionable London paid twenty pounds a head to observe Sir Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution perform the miracle of the age... to see him produce sodium with a new-fangled electrical process. Davy's epoch-making discovery and his experiments in electrochemistry marked the beginning of the modern electrolytic process for manufacturing caustic soda... the second most important product in the alkali industry. 1930 caustic soda consumption amounted to 640,000 tons... an increase of 100% in eleven years.

Heading the list of important American industries using caustic soda in manufacturing processes is the rayon industry. In 1930, 110,000 tons of caustic were consumed in making artificial silk. Petroleum refiners ran the rayon makers a close second by consuming 105,000 tons. Next in importance as consumers of caustic soda are the soap makers... 100,000 tons

were used to help keep the nation clean. Chemical manufacturers used another 100,000 tons.

Also, included among the important caustic users are the paper mills who buy 42,000 tons a year. The textile industry needs about 30,000 tons annually for cotton processing and mercerizing. Farther down the list are leather tanning, rubber reclaiming, vegetable oil refining, lye making and the preparation of pharmaceuticals and medicines, all of which consume considerable quantities.

The shipment of liquid caustic in tank cars is a recent development which reduces handling costs and at the same time renders the product more convenient to quantity users.

...

Centrally located warehouse stocks, high standards of uniformity and purity, helpful technical service and modern manufacturing processes are important features of Mathieson service to users of caustic soda.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Great Structures
Rest on
Strong Foundations



Soda Ash... Caustic Soda... Bicarbonate of Soda... H T H (Hypochlorite)... Liquid Chlorine... Bleaching Powder... Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua... PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)... Solid Carbon Dioxide

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Philadelphia Chicago Providence Charlotte Cincinnati

Works: Niagara Falls, N.Y., Saltville, Virginia

Warehouse stocks at all Distributing Centers

42 years with one concern

42 Years on C & K Looms

Mary Crowley has been
a weaver at the Royal Weaving Co.
in Pawtucket since its incorporation

by Mr. Joseph Ott and others in 1889.

In fact, she worked for Mr. Ott in
1886-7 at the Lyman Mills (Holyoke)
and in 1888 at the Slater Cotton Mills
(Pawtucket). Hers is a remarkable
record of faithfulness. It also speaks
well for the type of management.



CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS
Allentown, Paterson, Philadelphia WORCESTER - PROVIDENCE S. B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte

GREATER SAVER

Do you realize that it is the Automatic Spooler—and not the High Speed Warper—that has the most to do with reducing loom stops? “High speed” warpers will lower warping costs but they do not do much toward reducing loom stops. Warps wound on Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers will reduce loom stops by 20 to 25% or more. Exhaustive tests show that more than 90% of this reduction is from causes traceable to the Automatic Spooler and only 10% from causes traceable to the High Speed Warper. Let us explain why.

Call our nearest representative.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 10, 1931

No. 15

North Carolina Association Meets at Pinehurst

WITH approximately two hundred members and guests present, the winter meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association at Pinehurst last week was one of the best in the history of the Association.

The convention opened with the banquet session on Friday evening, at which the principal address was made by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Graham spoke informally and was heard with close attention. Other features of the banquet included an "Amos and Andy" skit, music and dancing.

DR. GRAHAM SPEAKS

Dr. Graham told the manufacturers he had come before them to make no retreat and that he would not de-



K. P. LEWIS

serve their respect if he did. He said that he had come to make no corrections of misrepresentations.

"Misstatements have a way of correcting themselves in God's good time," he asserted. "We must have a deeper spiritual faith than those who would unwisely have us try to strike down freedom of speech and publication because it has been abused. Freedom of speech and publication with all their attendant abuses and excrescences are the constant and fresh resources of a free state and a free religion.

"I have had," he went on to say, "clear disagreements of opinion with many of you here, but out of the open disagreement came more respect for honesty of opinions and more understanding of the common stakes we all have as North Carolinians in building together a better state."

In order to keep something of a historical perspective in the midst of the present cruel depression, he traced the part that agriculture, textiles, the tobacco industry, the furniture industry, and the power industry have played in the epic story of Southern recovery. From the poverty and despair of 1865 North Carolina rose from the ruins to become a great producer of crops and a billion dollar manufacturing State by the third decade of the Twentieth Century. The schools helped to produce the economic and social wealth and the farms and factories helped to build the schools, colleges, roads, institutions, and made possible the social advance.

WORKERS IMPORTANT PART

He emphasized the point that the workers in all these industries were a basic part of our economic productive power and our social well-being as a people with a common destiny in building a fairer and more beautiful commonwealth.

"To be interested as a citizen in the reduction of the 60-hour week, by agreement within the industry, or by law, as in North Carolina; to take a stand as a North Carolinian in favor of the abolition of night work for women and children and for the elimination of the fourth grade clause in the child labor law; to express publicly the belief in the constitutional freedom of speech and assembly and the equal right of laborers to organize in unions and capitalists to organize in corporations, is simply the essence of religion and democracy, fair play and the equal chance, and a test of our Americanism," he said.

LEADERS DESERVE BACKING

"Those who considered such public stands and belief as attacking the textile industry or as undermining our Americanism were simply misrepresenting both a great industry and fundamental American ideals."

He said the wiser leaders of the textile industry deserved the backing of a strong public opinion in their scientific analysis of their own industry through the studies and surveys of the Textile Institute, and in their

(Continued on Page 8)

Another Important Cotton Need

ABOUT one-third of the American cotton crop is produced in Texas, consequently about one-third of the loss that results from obsolete and wasteful marketing practices are borne by Texas. This loss, according to Government figures, amounts to millions of dollars every year and yet nothing in particular is being done to improve the situation. For example, the farmers, the spinners, the cotton shippers, and the United States Department of Agriculture have all agreed for years that a great saving would be made in handling the crop by selling on net weight. They likewise endorse the use of cotton bagging for bale covering. But it is apparent that at the rate progress is being made in bringing about these changes it will be years before anything genuinely effective is done. Again, it is appreciated generally that the Universal Cotton Standards should be completed: that the standards for grade and staple length should be supplemented with standards for character, so that when a bale is classed in accordance with the standards its owner will have the whole story about its value rather than half the story. The standards were begun in 1909 and they are still incomplete. Another important task that remains to be done is that of properly identifying the bale. A durable sealed gin tag, carrying the requisite information, should remain on the bale from the time it leaves the gin platform until it is opened at the mill. It is indeed a matter of regret that a part of the money and effort that have been wasted on contention within the cotton industry during the past two years could not have been devoted to the accomplishment of these tasks.

ANTIQUATED METHODS

Handling practices in the cotton trade are steeped so deeply in antiquity and are guarded so zealously by those motivated only by self-interest that the smallest of improvements in the way cotton is handled are brought about with difficulty. Reference was made to this fact in articles devoted to discussions of the need for completing the cotton standards and for the sale of cotton on the basis of net weight which appeared in these columns on June 27 and July 11. The efforts of the several Cotton States to enact and enforce legislation designed to prevent the removal of the ginner's marks of identification from baled cotton have been defeated to a large extent by the same forces that have retarded the other betterments in cotton handling practices.

IDENTIFYING THE BALE

Cotton growers, cotton spinners, and those charged with the responsibility of supervising the gins, the public warehouses and the public weighers, have favored the legislation enacted by the States directed at maintaining a way to identify the bale cause of the practical use of this information to the industry. The cotton growers want the gin tag to remain on the bale so that the spinner who purchases the bales can find out where the cotton was ginned in order that he may know in what particular locality it was grown. They realize that if the fiber meets his requirements that other orders should follow, with the natural result that as demand increases for cotton from their vicinity a premium will be paid for it in recognition of its quality.

The spinner wishes to know the geographic origin of the cotton he purchases because of the direct influence that soil and climatic conditions have on the spinning utility of the various types of fiber. In selecting fiber for many uses it is as important for the spinner to know

where the cotton was grown as it is to know its classification. Another use he has for the gin tag is that it makes it possible for him to handle to better advantage his claims for damaged fiber when the damage is not discovered until the bale is opened. The merchant who has delivered the cotton is reluctant to give real attention to a claim unless the marks on the bale make it possible for him to recover the amount of the claim from the parties responsible for the damage.

The supervisors of public warehouses, and public weighers favor proper identification of the bale because it makes fraudulent practices more difficult. And in States in which the gins are supervised by regulatory agencies the presence of the gin identification tag on the bale throughout its travel makes it possible to hold the ginner responsible for fiber damaged at the gin and for irregularities in the wrapping and in the handling of the bale.

PROVISIONS FOR MARKING

The laws passed by the several Cotton States provide for the marking of the bale in various ways. In Texas the law provides that the ginner, in addition to stenciling the customary marks on the bale covering, shall place on one of the tie bands a metal marker. This marker must carry the State bonded number of the gin, and the serial number of the bale. The ginner often adds to this information the name of the gin and its address. The enforcement of the law is largely carried out by the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

The shortcoming of this system of identification is the fact that the metal tags placed on the bales at the Texas gins are removed the first time the bale is compressed. The compresses operate at an extremely rapid speed handling as many as one hundred bales an hour on a press. And since the original ties are replaced by shorter ties at the time of compression the metal marker is lost in the change. The compressed bale, however, is wrapped in the same bagging that was placed on the bale at the gin, hence those States requiring the gin tag to be fastened to the bagging, and making it a misdemeanor for it to be removed without proper cause, have come much nearer to working out a solution to the bale identification problem than has Texas.

MARKS ARE LOST

Observing the way in which the bale is handled it is found that it is not an unusual practice for cotton shippers to instruct the compress to remove all marks of identification from the bale, including the gin tag or metal marker so that their mark is the only identification left on the bale. This practice is justified to the extent that the old stencil marks and various shipping tags that may have accumulated on the bale lead to confusion, but this does not apply to the metal marker or to a neat gin tag. The real object behind the instructions of some shippers is that it enables them to use a free hand in describing the geographic origin of the bale when delivering it against orders for cotton. In the absence of a gin tag the only clue that a spinner has as to the origin of the cotton he has bought, other than the statement of the shipper, is the point of origin as shown by the bill of lading. Irresponsible shippers have been known to route cotton through points having a reputation for handling cotton of definite qualities, such as is the case with Mem-

phis, in order to place the cotton under bill of lading from such a point. In this way the true origin of the cotton is hidden from the mill, and if on classification by the mill's receiving agent it is found to meet specifications for grade and staple it is accepted. When the fiber goes into the spinning process where all adjustments in the machinery are made for spinning cotton of even a slightly different nature it is to be expected that the mill will find it impossible to get its usual spinning efficiencies. In this way the unscrupulous merchant has worked a hardship on both the spinner and the growers of cotton of the quality demanded by the mill.

No longer ago than May of this year, at the biennial meeting held at Washington, D. C., of representatives of the cotton trade and cotton manufacturers from all parts of the world, the need for better bale identification was a major topic of discussion. Representatives of English and German mills voiced their dissatisfaction with dealing with American shippers who had been unwilling to pay claims for cotton damaged by oil in the bale. The identification supplied by the buyers of the cotton was not adequate for the shippers to trace the cause of the damage back to the gin and, the shippers were unwilling to stand the loss themselves. H. Bleakley, representing the English mills, and Percy W. Ellis, representing the New England mills, appealed to the agents of the United States Department of Agriculture to provide a plan whereby the gin identification tag will be left on the bale until it reaches the mill. The representatives of the department explained to those present at the meeting that the problem of properly identifying the bale at the gin and the carrying out of such a plan is a matter that comes under the jurisdiction of the States and that the assistance of the department would be limited to that of co-operating with the States in their efforts to work out a solution.

It is interesting to note in this connection that some years ago the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to devise for its own use a method of identifying bales its classers had certificated as satisfactory for delivery on the cotton future exchanges. After testing many kinds of markers the department decided to use a durable tag with a reinforced metal seal. The wires of the tag are sufficiently long to be run through a wide strip of the bale's covering, so that a tag can hardly be torn off by accident. The customary stencil marks are also used on the bales for quick identification by the trade and by the railroads. The department has used this tag for five years with good results.

The experience the Department of Agriculture has had in working out a plan for properly identifying the baled cotton it handles is of value to Texas. For it is now evident that something should be done to correct the unhealthy condition that exists in the State with respect to the proper marking of our cotton. While the metal gin tag is most useful in the farmer's markets, the fact that this marker is removed the first time the bale is compressed defeats the very purpose for which the tag was designed. And it seems that the practical nature of the difficulties that the compressman would experience, were he to endeavor to transfer the metal marker from one tie band to another when the bale is compressed, are so great that any effort made to force the compressman to transfer the tags are doomed to fail. In view of these facts it is not unlikely that if the gin tag is to remain on Texas cotton it will be necessary for us to substitute for the metal marker now used a tag patterned after the one used by the department which can be fastened to the bagging on the bale.—Henry T. Crosby in Texas Weekly.

Print Cloth Crisis Indicated In Latest Reports

That the crisis in print cloth markets is genuine, as indicated in sales for contract delivery next year at losses varying from 1c to 4c a pound, was further confirmed by a merchant who expressed the opinion that print cloths stocks at the end of November were more than 10,000,000 yards in excess of those on October 31. In the face of such an enormous production in advance of current consumptive requirements, the alarm expressed by leading buyers who conferred with manufacturers at Greenville, S. C., seems wholly justified. They have suffered great losses through market movements impelled downward by forced selling in the gray goods division. They cannot foresee a spring business that has reasonable chances for stopping further losses until millmen balance their output to accord with average consumption.

Over an eight-year period, 1922-1929, inclusive, the entire cotton textile industry ran 96 per cent of a day shift (weighter average for the industry). This eight-year record demonstrates that a day shift would meet requirements without the building of additional mills or the revival of obsolete plants.

PEAKS KILL PROFIT CHANCES

The peaks of overproduction in those eight years prevented profitable operations for the industry as a whole. The elimination of these peaks by the establishment of steady and consistent day operation not exceeding 55 hours weekly (which would provide an even larger production than the weighted average referred to in the eight-year record) would unquestionably insure reasonable profits for the industry at large. This leads to the logical conclusion that night work should be regarded as abnormal and reserved for emergency demand.

But whether night and day operations are justified or not the cold fact confronting the trade is that production is excessive and must be balanced quickly with consumptive needs or a very large part of the cotton industry in manufacturing and mercantile channels will impair its invested capital and become a poor risk for a banker, even where he loans only on merchandise.

Roughly speaking, it is estimated that 175,000 out of nearly 800,000 cotton looms are available for print cloths, narrow sheetings and related fabrics. The portion of these looms that has been operated on day and night schedules as a business policy has produced from 30 to 40 per cent of the total output. To induce the operators of these looms to recognize and act upon this situation and conserve all interests by co-operative action, has become the business of distressed buyers. The initial movement in a constructive direction was taken last month by a selling agent who refused to contract at a loss to make future deliveries and announced that two of the corporations he represented had notified him that their mills would be run on a 50 per cent curtailed output basis until market conditions improved.

BUYERS' MEASURE OF BLAME

That buyers have not been altogether blameless for the critical condition that has come about is admitted. They have completed among themselves indiscriminately, hoping thereby to overcome the greedy methods of irresponsible factors either working on borrowed capital or eating into known limited capital already impaired. Coupled with inventory shrinkages that have been persistent and uncontrollable for months, a situation developed that is regarded by conservative factors as little short of desperate, and will have to be corrected by drastic regulatory action by the trade itself.—Journal of Commerce.

North Carolina Association Meets at Pinehurst

(Continued from Page 5)

soundly economic and wisely humane movement to stop night work for women and children and to limit the work week to not more than 55 hours by day and 50 hours by night.

"These limitations should become the universal minimum by the power of a public opinion which has a decent respect for the opinion of mankind, a wise regard for childhood, and a more responsible concern for the personalities and spiritual values of the men and women who do the work of the world," he asserted.

BUSINESS SESSION

At the business session on Saturday incorporation of the Association, which previously was not incorporated, was completed by the formal adoption of a draft drawn by a special committee. The charter and new set of by-laws, provides for the annual rotation of the board of directors and otherwise broadens and strengthens the operating plan of the organization.

An informal discussion of overproduction, night operation, the election of officers and directors and the adoption of several important resolutions were the highlights of the business session.

Suggestions for curbing overproduction included those advanced for amicable agreements and legal restrictions against night running. The opinion of the meeting on this subject was contained in a resolution commending the efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute to obtain balanced production in the textile industry.

All officers were re-elected as follows: K. P. Lewis, Durham, president; C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis, first vice-president; A. M. Fairley, Laurinburg, second vice-president; L. W. Clark, Spray, third vice-president; Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, secretary and treasurer.

Directors were elected as follows:

1932—C. E. Hutchison, E. C. Dwelle, S. P. Cooper, J. H. Rutledge, J. Harvey White and A. H. Carr.

1933—Robt. R. Ray, Harvey W. Moore, C. D. Welch, Herman Cone, B. B. Gossett and R. Grady Rankin.

1934—A. M. Dixon, F. J. Haywood, J. A. Long, Huber Hanes, W. B. Cole and W. E. Holt.

RESOLUTIONS

Important resolutions adopted included the following:

"Whereas the New York Cotton Exchange is considering the adoption of a measure to allow full premiums on 15/16-inch and 1-inch staple delivered on contract;

"And whereas the adoption of such a measure would work an unjustified hardship on cotton manufacturers, as it will lower the value of the present contract and raise the basis on 15/16-inch, 1-inch and better cotton;

"And whereas such a measure would allow the delivery of soft, wasty cotton on contract, at a fictitious value,

"And whereas the present contract already gives the seller practically every advantage over the buyer;

"Be it resolved that we hereby vigorously protest to the New York Cotton Exchange the adoption of any such measure as being unfair and very detrimental to cotton manufacturing interests, and earnestly solicit their sympathetic consideration."

COMMEND WORK OF INSTITUTION

"Due to overproduction, the yarn and cloth market is deplorably demoralized and if overproduction continues it is recognized that it is only a question of time when the financial structure of all the concerns in the industry will be threatened with destruction, and believing that the major effort of the Cotton-Textile Institute in its work to secure whole hearted co-operation on the part of cotton manufacturers to balance their production in line with market demands, therefore,

"Be it resolved, by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, in convention assembled on December 5, 1931, that we commend the efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute in the matter of securing the fullest possible support of manufacturers toward the policy of balanced production."

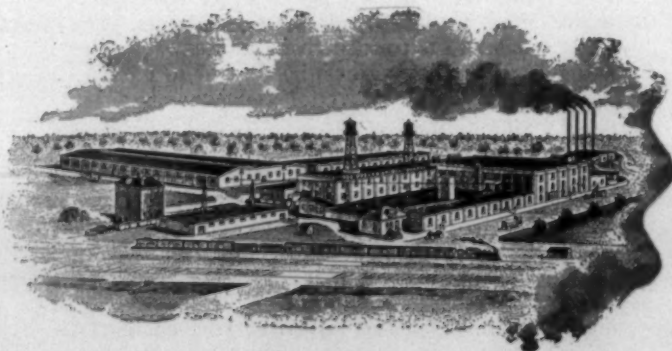
APPRECIATION OF FRANK GRAHAM

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Whereas Dr. Frank P. Graham, a native son of North Carolina, through his ability and effort has risen to the high position of president of University of North Carolina, and whereas we recognize in Dr. Graham a great educational and spiritual leader and

"Whereas we believe that Dr. Graham shares with the members of this Association a conscientious desire to

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

develop and promote the educational and economic welfare of our State and its people:

"Therefore be it resolved:

"That this Association express to Dr. Graham its appreciation for his masterly address; and that this Association assure Dr. Graham of its desire for understanding and co-operation in meeting and solving the educational and economic problems confronting us to the end that the truth may be found and that all the people of our State may be lead into more abundant life."

Other resolutions included a protest against differential freight rates that work a hardship on the mills, the usual resolution of thanks for those furnishing the entertainment and a final resolution of condolence in memory of members of the Association who died during the past year.

A report by A. M. Fairly showed that 11 additional mills were admitted to membership during the past few months.

Durene Association to Continue Work

Despite current business conditions which have necessitated diminution, and in some cases discontinuance of many trade associations, the member companies of the Durene Association, representing the mercerizing industry, have voted full continuation of activities for 1932. This decision was made at a meeting held in Washington, D. C.

The member companies based their decision upon the excellent work of the Association's New York headquarters which, in the past two years, has secured far-reaching results of very material benefit to the Association as a whole.

New or largely increased uses of durene cotton have been developed during this period, in the following general fields: bedspread, hosiery, corset, brassiere, dress, suit, sweater, curtain, upholstery, net, lace, embroidery, underwear, shoe fabric, glove, men's robe, hand bag, artificial flower, millinery, imitation fur, parasol, men's suiting, braid, elastic, pajama, beachwear and children's apparel.

Perhaps the most conspicuous accomplishment is to be found in the fabric field. The production of more than 150 new durene fine-cotton fabrics has been secured, most of which have been styled by the Durene Association. In addition, these fabrics, once completed, have been widely merchandised for the manufacturers in question.

Progress in the retail field for quality mercerized fabrics and merchandise of fashion value has been widespread and of great value, members of the Association declared. Retailers have widely adopted the term durene as a quality identification. Two hundred and seventy-five retail stores in twenty-seven different States advertised durene of their own accord during the first six months of 1931, while many more have done so since that time. These establishments have included department stores, men's furnishings stores, other specialty houses, and chain stores.

In the Buying Group, Resident Buyer and wholesale fields, work done by the Durene Association headquarters has also received the highest compliments by its membership. The recent statement by Hy Thron, New York Resident Buyer of the Ser-Val Group, and National Textile Distributors Corporation, that no yarn mercerized merchandise would hereafter be sold by that organization unless bearing durene identification, is an indication of trend in this field, it was pointed out.

Diagram labels: EMPLOYEES WELFARE, PRODUCTION, PAYROLL, BREAKDOWNS, ACCIDENTS, SHUT-DOWNS, INSPECTION, COSTS, SPEED, MODERNIZATION, NEW MACHINERY, SECONDS, INVESTMENT, ORDERS, DELAYS, MARKETS, BUDGET, PRICE, BETTER THAN DAYLIGHT.

**OUT OF THE CLAMOR
COMES ONE CLEAR VOICE
COOPER HEWITT
ILLUMINATION**

It's in times like these that the successful management of a mill is put to the severest test. Every production problem, big and little, presents itself for the most serious consideration. And while next year's budget, new machinery, payroll, prices, costs and like problems now confront you—all clamoring for solution—there is one step you can take toward a better solution of them all.

A modern installation of mercury-vapor illumination is not, of course, a panacea for all industrial ills . . . but there is plenty of proof of its numerous economical advantages—attested by many of the nation's leading industrialists, who everywhere acclaim it as *better than daylight*.

Because it enables workmen to see, work and feel better—because it is a soft, cool light that reaches in, around and under objects and makes every smallest detail stand out. Because there's no glare—no dark shadows.

Thus Cooper Hewitts speed production and reduce waste. For complete details, read, "Why Cooper Hewitt Light is Better than Daylight." Sent free. General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., 855 Adams St., Hoboken, N. J.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY**

Join the "G-E Circle" every week-day noon, E. S. T. (except Saturday) and every Sunday at 5:30 P. M. N. B. C. Network of 54 stations.

609A © 1931, G. E. V. L. Co.

Diagram labels: UNEMPLOYMENT, INSURANCE, INTERRUPTIONS, QUALITY, REJECTS.

New Torsion Balance Yarn Numbering Scale

THERE has been developed in the textile laboratories of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., in connection with work on a research problem assigned to that co-operating laboratory by U. S. Institute, a torsion balance yarn numbering scale that for the first time provides correction for moisture regain.

It is the first piece of completed research to be reported by one of these co-operating laboratories, and the instrument thus to be made available to the industry is designed for routine mill testing of yarns, and not for refined research work.

The research leading up to the development of this scale was directed by E. R. Schwarz, assistant professor of textile technology at M. I. T., and a member of U. S. Institute's research committee. Professor Schwarz described the scale and its use at the annual meeting of the United States Institute for Textile Research. He said:

"The present quadrant balances for the determination of yarn number have variable division increment scales and are, therefore, difficult to read. They do not take into account the moisture regain present in the sample, and in order to obtain standard or comparable results, it is necessary to use them in a properly conditioned atmosphere and with properly conditioned samples.

"Balances on the torsion principle—a very desirable construction—are now obtainable with scales which give yarn number direct when a sample of definite length is used. In common with the above mentioned balances, however, they do not correct for moisture regain.

"Realizing the importance for control work in a mill and for laboratory testing not requiring high precision, it was proposed to design and construct a torsion balance which would take moisture regain into account. This was done experimentally on a model balance employing two separate weighing systems. One of these gives the weight of the sample direct in milligrams. It may, therefore, be used for any routine weighings of small samples within the capacity of the balance. A second scale and torsion system are provided and are so calibrated that when a definite weight (bone dry) of a yarn similar in general size and construction (within reason) to the material to be tested, is hung upon this system, any changes in moisture regain taking place within the sample will be registered on a scale. It is thus possible to take into account variations in regain from day to day or progressively throughout a day however great they may be in magnitude.

"It is assumed that the samples to be tested will have been in the neighborhood of the balance for a sufficient time to have reached equilibrium with whatever atmospheric conditions exist. The moisture regain in the test sample should be very closely equal to the regain existing in the master sample on the balance regain scale. By means of a mathematical relationship which is readily derivable, it is possible to convert the weight of a known length of yarn at a known regain to the yarn number at any other desired regain or at bone dry conditions. A slide rule has been designed to free the operator of the instrument from the necessity for making any calculations.

"A sample of the yarn whose number is to be determined is cut to length by means of a special template, or set of templates, furnished with the balance, there being a template, or template section, for cotton, wool, silk, etc. One or more lengths of this yarn (as specified in directions) are hung upon the hook of the main scale. This scale is brought into balance and the weight indicated is read. At the same time the regain scale reading is noted. These two figures are set on the slide rule and an index points to the corrected weight and to the corrected yarn number for any degree of regain required. The essentials of the design of this balance have been completed and work is now in progress on its construction by a leading manufacturer in this field. It is believed that the slide rule may be substantially simplified and work is now in progress to this end.

"For mill laboratory use in the routine testing of yarns utilization of such an instrument not only obviates the uncertainties due to lack of correction for moisture but greatly reduces the length of time now required when a drying oven and ordinary balances are used. In view of the fact that the cost of this instrument is not likely to be excessive and that it will serve as an accurate balance for general use in addition to its specific capacity as a yarn numbering scale, we believe it to be an important item of interest to the textile industry.

"While the design and test work preliminary to actual quantity production is substantially complete, there will remain, of course, final approval of the completed instrument and tests for its acceptance which we propose to carry out."

Cotton Yuletide Urged for State

Columbia, S. C.—The people of the South are urged to make the approaching Christmas a "Cotton Christmas" in a statement issued from the general headquarters of the Association for the Increased Use of Cotton in this city. Merchants are urged to feature for the Christmas shopping season articles into the making of which cotton has entered and every one is urged to see that there is cotton connected with the gifts they make.

"It will be a far happier Christmas in the South," says the statement issued by the Association "if as a result of the enormous purchases of cotton articles for Christmas presents there has been an advance in the price of cotton. The giving of cotton articles for Christmas presents will bring genuine cheer—cheer to the givers, cheer to the recipients, cheer to the thousands of farmers who are bravely holding to their cotton hoping that increased consumption of cotton products may bring them a better price, cheer to thousands of mill operatives who are hoping that increased consumption of cotton products will put them back to work on full time and enable them to support their families, cheer to countless numbers of other people who are directly or indirectly dependent upon cotton.

The Association has sent letters to farm organizations, chambers of commerce, women's organizations and merchants' organizations all over the South urging that they get behind the idea immediately.

Knitting Trade Notes

Unfilled Orders Decline

Washington.—Although production of hosiery in October declined under the output of the corresponding month last year, by approximately 600,000 dozen pairs, and stocks on hand declined by slightly more than 1,000,000 dozen pairs, this improvement was offset by a drop of 1,300,000 dozen pairs in unfilled orders and by a decline in both net shipments and orders booked, the Department of Commerce reported today.

Production of all classes at 365 mills in October totaled 4,784,601 dozen, against 5,363,483 dozen last year. New orders declined from 5,898,302 dozen to 5,042,966 dozen. Cancellation dropped from 122,998 dozen to 120,727 dozen. Net shipments decreased from 5,793,605 dozen to 5,110,380 dozen. Unfilled orders dropped from 3,975,974 dozen to 2,680,510 dozen, and stock on hand dropped from 10,789,951 dozen to 9,629,303 dozen.

Women's full-fashioned hosiery production dropped from 2,221,232 dozen to 1,848,878 dozen. Stocks of fashioned goods, however, declined more slowly than in recent months, falling only from 3,416,852 dozen to 3,055,567 dozen. The output of men's seamless goods fell in proportion to the stock on hand, with unfilled orders off sharply.

Holston Has New Line

Featuring a double ribbed fabric in the cuffs of their boys' golf hose line, the Holston Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn., is making a very good impression with its new line, according to Chas. Chipmans Sons, selling agents. The Holston company has registered the trademark "Dublkuf" for the feature in the cuff. The double cuff provides for increased elasticity in the top of the stocking.

Fine Gauge Seamless Lace Stockings

Fashion authorities agree on expecting a strong demand next spring for novelty lines of women's silk stockings. Many new and novel lace patterns in seamless hose knit on spiral machines are being shown now and making a very favorable impression. Goods of this description, made on the 340-needle machines, is priced at \$6.75 per dozen, wholesale with 300-needle goods priced at \$6.

Large hosiery buyers in New York express the opinion that the spring season will see a big business in the novelty hose.

Better Inquiry for Hosiery

Philadelphia, Pa.—While present sales of full fashioned hosiery are limited to nearby deliveries, a number of buyers are showing more interest in January and February deliveries. Interest in 1932 business has been quickened because of the known policy of many full fashioned plants operate only on orders. A few orders with delivery to begin in January were booked during the week.

There has been good call for 51-gauge stockings for the holiday trade, according to manufacturers selling large retailers under stores' brands, but these same mill heads also state that since 48-gauge appeared on the counter of several leading stores for one dollar a pair,

special, some weeks ago, interest in it has waned to the extent that manufacturers having no mill brands find it hardly profitable.

Silk Market Quiet

New York.—Spot raw silk markets were easier, both here and overseas. Quotations declined 10 yen at Kobe and Yokohama and prices here were reduced on an average of 2c to 3c per pound. Several dealers listed crack double extra, 13-15s, at \$2.20 per pound. Quotations on this grade ran as high as \$2.27 and \$2.30, but traders stated that some offers were made to buyers at a shade below listed levels.

Dealers also readjusted prices on Canton, quoting \$1.82½ for 14-16s for future delivery. Stocks of this grade are hardly available for immediate delivery. China-Shanghai silks continue quiet and firm.

New Attachment for F. F. Mesh Stockings

A new modified attachment for making all types of women's mesh hosiery on full fashioned machines is announced by Robert Reiner, Inc., Weehawken, N. J. The attachment is described as low priced.

A high production rate is claimed for it, owing to fewer moving parts, which also contributes to ease in adjustment maintenance.

The attachment can be applied to all types of full fashioned machines, and because of its simplicity of designed for the production of pin mesh, sleazy mesh, regular 3-dip mesh and various other types.

Glenn Company Wins Lawsuit

The case of J. R. Cole and W. S. Forbes, trading as the Glenn Commission Company against the Industrial Fiber Company, Inc., and the Industrial Rayon Corporation was settled in Mecklenburg Superior Court in Charlotte when the plaintiffs were given a decision to recover approximately \$11,364.74.

The long-drawn-out trial, which has been under way before Judge Michael Schenck, was brought by the plaintiffs on the grounds that the defendant companies had broken a contract. The contended also they were entitled to recover a large sum in commissions.

The jury found that the defendants were indebted to the plaintiff in the sums of \$3,795.04 with interest from January 1, 1928; \$4,059.47 with interest from January 1, 1928; and \$3,510.23 with interest from October 1.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

Better Demand for Mesh Hosiery

Trade reports indicate that the demand for mesh stockings for women is becoming more pronounced for spring business. In some quarters it is expected that a very large business in this type of hosiery will be handled. A number of mills making mesh types are now unable to make deliveries before the end of the year.

Every present market indication points to the fact that the mesh stocking has proved itself with a considerable number of women. A very large mesh season next spring is plainly forecast, it is practically unanimous selling market opinion.

Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.

DIAMOND DESIGNS

Alternate Point Draft.—Another system of using the single point draft is by having the draft alternate, namely, one point draft on one set of harness shafts and the other point draft on the other set of harness shafts. This will enable a full single diamond to be made in two different positions.

Fig. 257 illustrates the $\frac{3}{5}$ left hand twill weave.

Fig. 258 illustrates the alternate drawing-in draft, each requiring eight harness shafts, draft made opposite to preceding examples, that is, from front to back.

Fig. 259 illustrates the design constructed from the foundation weave in alternate positions.

Fig. 260 illustrates the complete design using a plain



Fig. 257

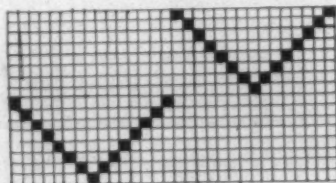


Fig. 258

weave for ground. It will be noticed that when using twill weaves in the method described, the only pattern that can result will be lines or diamonds within each other. In this design a small spot has been added in the center to prevent long floats and to give a better effect.

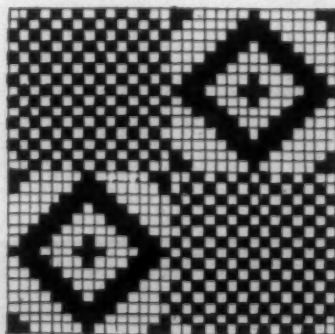


Fig. 259

The single and alternate point draft are the two methods most extensively used in the cotton goods trade.

Fig. 261 illustrates a fancy effect design on the alternate point drawing in draft. In this it will be noticed by the different type how the design corresponds in each alternate square.

Fig. 262 illustrates a shirting fabric using an alternate

point draft. Figure developed in rayon will give a good effect. The full design is given at Fig. 263 with drawing in draft and reed beam.

Extra Warp Figuring.—Fabrics with extra warp figures are used extensively in the cotton goods trade. The figures are arranged in spots, stripes and fancy effects, and are generally formed on the face of what would otherwise be a regular cloth.

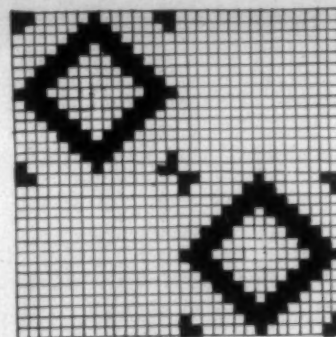


Fig. 260

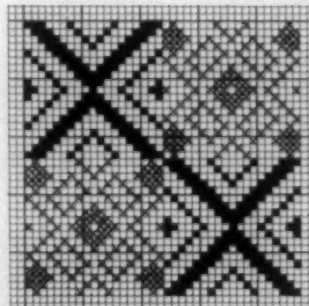


Fig. 261

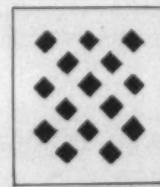


Fig. 264

The figuring ends are usually two-ply, and when ply yarns are used good results are obtained.

In laying out one of these fabrics it must be remembered that the figuring ends are extra, and are used only

(Continued on Page 24)

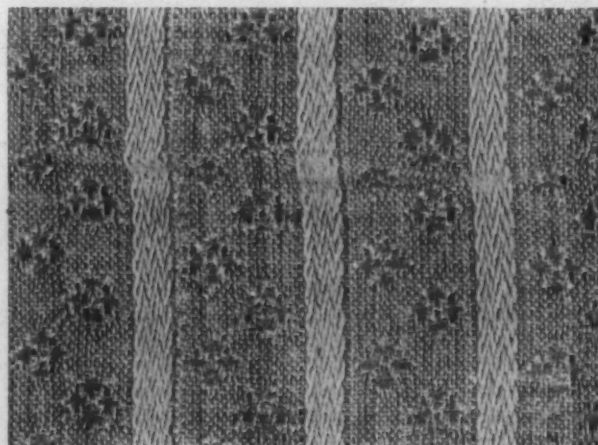
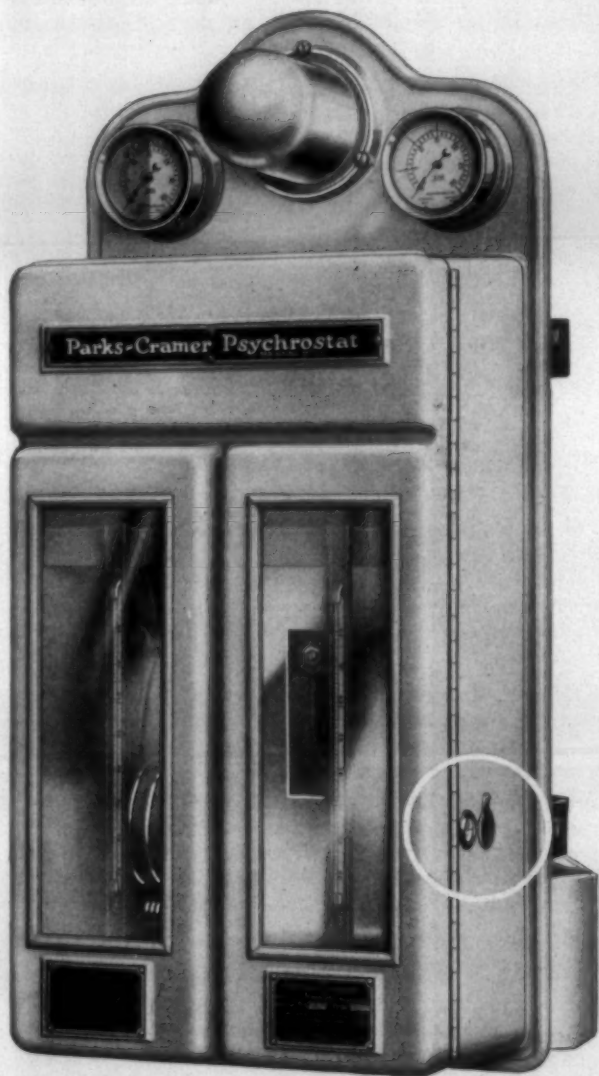


Fig. 262

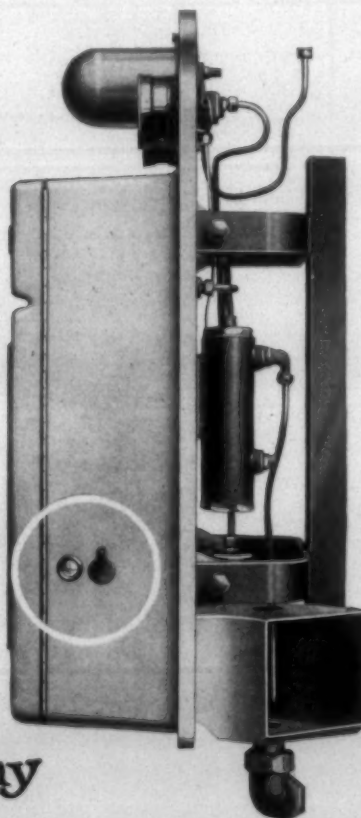
EASE OF ADJUSTMENT

THIRD ESSENTIAL OF HUMIDITY CONTROL



The ParkSpray Psychrostat is easier to adjust than your radio. With a single turn of the key, the dial on the side of the instrument may be set to control the relative humidity or regain you desire to maintain.

You can easily check the setting of the Psychrostat by the wet and dry bulb thermometers in the regulator. They constitute a constantly indicating psychrometer, easily read through the glass in the door.



ParkSpray
Certified Climate

Bulletin 226C explains why the Psychrostat is accurate, positive, permanent, easily adjusted. We shall be glad to send it to you.

Parks-Cramer Company

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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ADEQUATE HUMIDITY — ACCURATELY CONTROLLED

Established 1848

Jas. H. Billington Co.

Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins

Penna, Rock Maple Spools

**Mountain Dogwood and
Persimmon Shuttles**

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap
Leather Belting**

**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom
Pickers**

***"Buy from the Manufacturer
Direct"***

113 Chestnut St.,

Philadelphia, - - Pa.

Announcement

We have bought the entire BELTING equipment from a fifty thousand spindle mill in the East.

This Belting is now in our Factory and will be reconditioned in every detail.

Every foot will be guaranteed to serve you satisfactorily or money refunded.

A tremendous saving is yours.

Greenville Belting Co.

Greenville, S. C.

Telephone 2218

PERSONAL NEWS

Walter E. Gleadall, formerly of Philadelphia, has taken charge of the dyeing and finishing departments of the Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn.

James Porter, vice-president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., is undergoing treatment at a hospital there.

Frank H. Ernest, superintendent of production at the DuPont Rayon Company, Old Hickory, Tenn., is recuperating from a severe illness.

J. F. Comins has resigned as second vice-president of Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc., New York selling agents, and resumes his active connections with Kummer, Cummins & Co., Inc.

Russell Clark, head of John F. Clark & Co., was re-elected president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange at the annual election. C. P. Ellis, Jr., of C. P. Ellis & Co., was named vice-president and John N. Stewart, Jr., of Stewart Bros. Co., treasurer.

O. L. Wagstaff, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., after serving in that capacity for 20 years, has been appointed superintendent of the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C. The latter are to be re-opened soon after a long period of idleness.

John E. Bassill, until now vice-president of Tubize Chatillon Corporation, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the company, it was learned at the offices of the company.

Assisting him and in actual charge of plant operations is F. C. Niederhauser, who is now devoting all of his efforts to the work with Tubize. Mr. Niederhauser joined the company about a year ago on a part-time basis.

J. C. Self Heads Committee to Study Print Cloth Situation

Greenville, S. C.—J. C. Self of Greenwood was appointed chairman of a committee, members of which he will appoint at an early date, at a meeting of New York converters and South Carolina operators, held at the Poinsett Hotel here last Friday.

Announcement of Mr. Self's appointment was made by Dr. W. C. Hamrick of Gaffney, who was delegated as official spokesman. No other business other than this move, intended to stabilize the industry, was made at the gathering, Dr. Hamrick said.

The meeting, which lasted for three hours, was called by a group of New York converters, eight of whom attended. About a dozen mill operators, including representatives of the McKissick Mills at Easley, Gailey Mills at Clinton, Hamrick group in Gaffney and Spring Mills in Lancaster and Chester counties, were also present.

Discussion centered about the operation of plants at night and other measures affecting production. No announcement was made as to whether or not any policy was decided upon, Dr. Hamrick's brief statement as to Mr. Self's appointment being the only one given out. Others attending the meeting declined to talk for publication.

WHO'S WHO

AMONG
TEXTILE SALESMEN

Chas. N. Knapp

Charles N. Knapp, manager of the Charlotte office of the General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, was born at Walden, N. Y., June 8, 1891. He now lives in Charlotte, N. C., with his wife and two children.



C. N. KNAPP
G. E. Vapor Lamp Co.

He attended the Citadel at Charleston, S. C., and has been with the General Electric Vapor Lamp Company and its predecessor, the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, for nineteen years.

He began as salesman for the Cleveland office but was later transferred to the Chicago office. In 1915 he was placed in charge of the District Office at St. Louis. In 1924 he was given a similar position at Pittsburg.

He became district manager at Charlotte, N. C., in 1928 and for four years has specialized in promoting improved illumination for textile mills.

Mr. Knapp is a man of very pleasing personality and makes friends easily.

M. L. Kirby

M. L. Kirby, who represents John Campbell & Co. in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, was born at West Point, Ga., August 27, 1899, and now makes his home in that city.



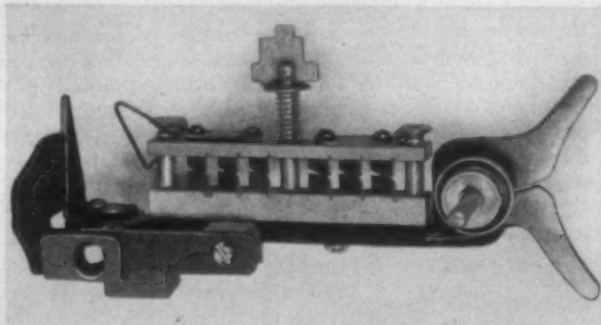
M. L. KIRBY
John Campbell & Co.

He attended the West Point High School and then went to Georgia Tech for two years. Desiring practical mill experience, he worked in the Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala., for one year.

His first employment was as general salesman for the Eddy-Baker Grocery Company.

Later he secured a position as salesman for Buick automobiles and by efficiency won promotion as manager of the agency.

In 1928 he became salesman for John Campbell & Co., of New York, manufacturers of sizings, chemicals and oils, and because of his energy and personality has been very successful.



The New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner

You are looking at a picture of the "New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner." This small and sturdy device can be attached to most "Makes" of yarn winding machines. Its purpose is to remove "Trash" from cotton yarn which the carding process failed to remove. It cleans yarn cleaner than double carding and removes imperfections caused by bad spinning.

The Eclipse Yarn Cleaner is fast becoming standard equipment in many spinning plants. It automatically insures any spinning plant a "Finer and Better" product by making "Dirty and Trashy" yarn clean and "Clean" yarn cleaner.

Every spinner of SALE yarn should be equipped with "The Eclipse Yarn Cleaner."

On request our representative will call and give you complete information.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.
Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

YARN CLEANER

1931—A Favorable Year For Rayon Industry

The year 1931 has been a more satisfactory one for the rayon industry as a whole because of the fact that open and honest dealings with customers have resulted in producers and manufacturers bringing about more stabilized conditions, especially as regards prices. Real progress has been experienced in this branch of the textile business in direct contrast to the backsliding witnessed in most other industries. This is the opinion expressed in the current issue of the Textile Organon, published monthly by the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation.

Reviewing events of the year in the viscose and related yarns divisions, the publication states: "The January 9th price cut, together with the 90-day price guarantee, the reinstatement of quantity rebates based on actual annual purchases, and the setting up of the classification of 'obsolete' yarn, gave the industry the first solid footing it had enjoyed in over a year. The large stocks held at the end of 1930 were reduced to more reasonable levels, and sales and production schedules were increased as the year advanced. Toward the middle of the year, production schedules were near capacity for most companies and sales kept pace with these high levels of activity.

"In an effort to maintain sales after a somewhat slower summer season, some of the smaller producers particularly began to sell all grades of their yarns at the 'obsolete' or 65-cent price, as against the first grade of 75 cents. Thus whereas the 'obsolete' classification had originally been set up as a medium for disposing of surplus yarns, it came to be used as a price weapon in the hands of the smaller producers.

"This situation continued until October 1st when the guarantees on viscose yarns were suddenly withdrawn as

of that date. The market became panicky and forecasts of a price reduction in January (90 days away) were freely made. Sales declined at an alarming rate and the same days in 1930 were recalled by many. Finally, on October 23rd, the list prices of yarns 100 denier and finer were cut, while the price on 150 denier coned yarn was increased from 65 cents to 75 cents. This price increase in rayon came as a distinct surprise to the trade, which had come to believe that the only direction rayon prices could move was downward. Since this adjustment of October 23rd, prices have been firm. No case of price chiselling, much less any trade talk on an impending price cut, has come to our attention.

"Truly it would seem that in 1931, after trying all other methods of making a healthy industry, the producers have at last hit upon the only sound and business-like way to achieve stability, namely, honest and open dealing with one another and with their customers. Perhaps when the proper time comes, the producers will arrange to meet regularly and discuss the problems of the industry in an open and sane manner; with this main objective in mind, the producers so meeting might even decide to call themselves an association.

"The acetate yarn situation during 1931 can be described as muddled, principally because these divisions of the producing companies lagged behind the other divisions in thought and action. The acetate price cut, which probably should have been made simultaneously with the other yarn price changes in January, was made in two inconclusive and indecisive steps on May 6th and September 9th. The situation today remains muddled and uncorrected.

Making Ends Meet

and then some—Profit

Investigate
paying
installations

Weeder-ROOT INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

Said the Superintendent:

*"We must equip
to meet new
conditions"*



The Treasurer:

"But why, Mr. Superintendent? I've just compared our last report with older records. And I find that our operating performance is better than it's ever been. How can you say we're losing money because our equipment is n't up-to-date?"

The Superintendent:

"Yes, Mr. Treasurer, but you're judging our present operating performance with the standards of 1896.

"By our old records of performance, we're getting 92 per cent production in spinning and carding. But 1931 standards are based on long draft, coarser rovings, better spindles and larger packages. That's what you'll find in our competitors' mills. And that's why we're getting only 68 per cent of our competitors' production.

"Take another example, Mr. Treasurer. We're mighty proud of our 99 per cent efficiency in our weave shed. But our looms are running at 132 picks per minute. And our competitors are getting 99 per cent efficiency with their looms running at 165 picks because of stronger and better yarn. So you see, our 99 per cent does n't look so good.

"That's where we're losing money. I'm sure of it. We suffer in competition because our operating performance is far below our competitors'."

The Treasurer:

"H-m-m-m — you may be right. It sounds pretty logical to me. But we don't want to load up with new equipment until we're sure"

The Superintendent:

"Exactly, Mr. Treasurer. We've got to know where we are heading before we start. I suggest a survey of our present equipment and operating methods. That will show us what new equipment we need and what we can conservatively expect to save per year. I know that 25 per cent savings per year on the investment is not at all unusual. And that pays for the new equipment in four or five years. Of course, the big thing is that it puts us in a position to meet competition on an even footing. We must equip to meet new conditions."

The Treasurer:

"Go ahead with the survey, Mr. Superintendent. We'll put it before a board meeting when you're ready. I think we're on the road to a healthier income statement."

The staff of this mill co-operated with Saco-Lowell engineers in making the survey. The suggestions for improvement were approved by the board, and new machinery has been installed.

We'll gladly work with any mill to determine their added costs due to the operation of obsolete equipment. Write us, without the slightest obligation.

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Charlotte, N. C. · Spartanburg, S. C. · Atlanta, Georgia

INSTITUTE RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

When Buyers Complain

Things have come to a pretty pass when the buyers of cotton goods have to get down upon their knees and plead with the cotton mill managers to quit cutting prices but that is exactly what has happened in cotton goods.

Many managers of cotton mills including most of those who operate print cloth mills should hang their heads in shame.

Some should, in honesty to their stockholders, drive out into the country and find a farmer who will change places with them.

The farmer might sell a few goods below cost but he would not keep on cutting prices until the buyers cried aloud in protest.

The crisis in print cloths was reached when sales for delivery next year had depressed the price to the point that based upon current low prices for cotton losses of 1c to 4c per pound were indicated, and the stocks of print cloths and similar fabrics showed an increase of 10,000,000 yards during a month.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

Over an eight-year period, 1922-1929, inclusive, the entire cotton textile industry ran 96 per cent of a day shift (weighted average for the industry). This eight-year record demonstrates that a day shift would meet requirements.

The peaks of overproduction in those eight years prevented profitable operations for the industry as a whole. The elimination of these peaks by the establishment of steady and consistent day operation not exceeding 55 hours weekly (which would provide an even larger production than the weighted average referred to in the eight-year record) would unquestionably insure reasonable profits for the industry at large. This leads to the logical conclusion that night work should be regarded as abnormal and reserved for emergency demand.

But whether night and day operations are justified or not the cold fact confronting the trade is that production is excessive and must be balanced quickly with con-

sumptive needs or a very large part of the cotton industry in manufacturing and mercantile channels will impair its invested capital and become a poor risk for a banker, even where he loans only on merchandise.

We have never taken an active part in the demand for the immediate elimination of night work.

We have advocated its gradual elimination and urged, more than two years ago, that the first step be taken by all the Southern States in legislating against the employment, at night, of any person under 18 years of age.

A small "all or nothing" group of manufacturers refused to co-operate in a gradual elimination program and upon them rests the blame for the present extent of night operations.

We have little sympathy or patience with the man who claims that he is operating his mills at night solely for the purpose of giving employment to mill operatives.

When a mill manager is cutting his per-pound overhead as the result of night operations it is permissible to wink one eye when he sheds tears over the poor mill operatives who would be deprived of work in case such operations cease.

Any mill man has now the legal right to operate his mill at night and it would be much better to come out openly and claim that right than to talk about operating in order to furnish employment.

Many mills have discontinued the employment of women at night and quite a few have ceased night operations entirely and we have yet to hear that such changes have resulted in much suffering among the operatives.

Print cloths have recently been selling at least 1/2-cent per yard below a normal price based upon cotton and that condition has been the result of selling which was influenced by production in excess of demand.

It is true that mills reduce the production costs by night operations but what does it profit then if, as the result of the extra production, the selling price is reduced more than the cost is cut.

It is a safe bet that for every dollar which Southern mills have saved as the result of reduction of costs through night operations, two dollars have been lost by reason of price reductions resulting from the excess production.

Let no one shed any tears about the plight of the mill operatives who are denied night work.

The best interests of the mill operatives are connected with stabilization of the industry and its return to profitable operations and a fair wage scale.

Wages now being paid do not permit the scale of living to which the employees are entitled. The manner and extent to which wages have

been reduced at some mills is nothing short of a crime.

The present low scale of wages has been the result of the unprofitable operation of mills.

Unprofitable operation has resulted from overproduction as the result of night operations.

Night operations have cut down the overhead cost per pound, but has also cut down prices to a non-profit basis and the operatives have had their wages cut in the mill managers' effort to make the reduction in cost exceed the reduction in price.

There are those who will not be pleased with these statements but the time has come for plain talk.

When it comes to pass that the buyers of a product have to plead with the sellers to quit cutting prices, either the end or the turning point is near.

We had rather displease a few of our friends than to fail to raise a voice of protest against a policy which is rapidly pushing a great industry into bankruptcy.

Students or Not

Since our recent mention of the publication *Contempo* we have received a letter from the Director of the University News Bureau containing the following statement:

While *Contempo* is printed in Chapel Hill, the editors are not connected with the University in any way. They were former students but withdrew from college sometime ago. It seems to me unfair to hold the University responsible for a publication over which it has no control.

We replied that we did not wish to do the University any injustice and would accept his statement but would like to know what would have been done if the editors had been students and if the University had had jurisdiction.

Apropos of the question of the studentship of Milton A. Abernathy and Anthony J. Buttitta, editors of *Contempo*, we quote the following from a letter from Abernathy:

I was in school when the Langston Hughes articles were printed (publication is dated December 1st, 1931). We were both in school when *Contempo* started last May, in fact, the five boys who helped start it were in school also. I plan to re-enter school in January.

We also have a copy of a letter from A. J. Buttitta to the manager of the official publication, the *Daily Tar Heel*, from which we quote the following:

Abernathy was officially a member of the University when the issue was printed. I am still doing research work in English under Douglas MacMillan, III. After all we are both products of the University of North Carolina, one in the Law School, the other, in the Graduate School.

Admitting for the moment that the editors of

Contempo were not students this situation remains unexplained.

After the insulting and blasphemous articles of the negro, Langston Hughes, had been published in *Contempo*, the writer came to the university and was permitted to address various groups of students.

The official publication, the *Daily Tar Heel*, referred to him as Mr. Hughes and said that his speaking was the expression of a clear and sincere spirit.

Honoring a negro who had made such statements was worse than publishing his articles.

President Graham's Address

In his address before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina at Pinehurst last Friday, Frank P. Graham said that he believed in the 55-hour week, the abolition of night work for women and children, the right of labor to organize, and constitutional freedom of speech.

We advocated the 55-hour week long before President Graham ever mentioned it and have for several years advocated the gradual abolition of night work for women and children. We have repeatedly stated that labor had a right to organize and that no man should be discharged because of his membership in a labor union. We have been an ardent advocate of constitutional freedom of speech and can recall no instance when it has been denied in North Carolina.

Fully 90 per cent of the cotton manufacturers of North Carolina are in full accord with our editorial expression, and with the position of President Graham upon these subjects.

We have often wondered why Mr. Graham refers so frequently to the fact that constitutional freedom of speech *must* be preserved in North Carolina.

We are in entire accord with him upon that subject, but have never heard of any effort to suppress free speech.

Deer Hunting Vs. Football

While newspapers were giving publicity to the fact that sixteen boys and young men were killed during the football season we noted the following in Pennsylvania newspaper:

The death of Bartel, a mechanic for the Bell Telephone Company, brings the total deaths among Pennsylvania deer hunters to seventeen for the first three days of the combined buck and doe deer season.

Sixteen killed during three months of football is cause for great alarm but seventeen killed during three days of deer hunting passes without comment.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills, which recently began construction of an addition, will install silk throwing equipment to cost approximately \$50,000, officials of the company announced.

ELBERTON, GA.—Elberton Cotton Mills have appointed Woodward, Baldwin & Co. as their selling agents. The plant is producing a full line of gray pocketing twills.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Williamston Mills Company was sold at auction for \$25,000 to the South Carolina Security Company, for bondholders, under foreclosure proceedings involving a \$140,000 mortgage.

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.—The Anchor Mills, which have been closed for a long while, are to resume operations within the next few weeks. It is understood that some equipment is to be replaced. The mill has 11,000 spindles and 400 looms. It is controlled by the Johnston interests of Charlotte.

O. L. Wagstaff has been appointed superintendent.

LOUDON, TENN.—The contract has been awarded to Ed. Rader, of Lenoir City, to superintend the construction of the new full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing plant for the Charles H. Bacon Company, which will be erected in this place.

Assistant General Manager R. Edge, of the Charles H. Bacon Company, states that the work will be pushed to early completion.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Consolidation of the Eureka Cotton Mills of Chester and the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company of Fort Mill with the Lancaster Cotton Mills of Lancaster was approved at a meeting of stockholders of the latter corporation.

The merger includes increasing the capital stock of the Lancaster Cotton Mills from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000 to permit acquisition of the capital stock of the Eureka Cotton Mills and the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Granting of a charter to Andrew M. Law by the Secretary of State, to permit the handling of real estate and conduct a general business, is the latest move looking toward the disposition of the property of the Yarns Corporation of America.

The sale of the property was recent ordered by Judge Thomas S. Sease, together with 200 shares of the stock of the Commercial Rayon Dyeing Company, of New York, and 100 shares of the stock of the Unity Realty Company, of Pennsylvania. The sale has been set for December 7.

The order of Judge Sease was the result of a suit filed by the Central National Bank of Spartanburg as trustee against the Yarns Corporation for collection on a mortgage or deed of trust given by the Yarns Corporation as security for a \$250,000 bond issue. A judgment has been awarded the plaintiffs in the sum of \$244,000, with interest since September 1, 1931.

Under the order of Judge Sease, Henry J. Blackford, treasurer of A. M. Law & Co., is made receiver.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GIBSONVILLE, N. C. — Twenty split-foot 240-needle Banner machines are now in operation, according to reports, in the recently established Loy Hosiery Mills, of this place. These machines are engaged in the manufacture of men's plain half hose. B. W. Loy is proprietor of this new plant, and has been successfully engaged in the hosiery manufacture 18 years.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Construction work on a large addition to the warehouse of the Swift Spinning Mills has started. The purpose is mainly to provide additional storage space for cotton.

The addition will cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000, will include an additional story to the present brick and steel structure, adjacent to the plant.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Gallivan Building Company of this city, has been awarded the contract for construction of a bleachery and dye house for the Southern Weaving Company.

The amount of the contract was not made public by J. W. Burnett, secretary of the Southern Weaving Company, who stated that work on the project will begin as soon as the necessary materials can be assembled.

The proposed addition, to be 40 by 60 feet, will be used for bleaching the company's product. At some future date it is also planned to use the dye house.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Choice Evins, president of the Clifton Manufacturing Company and Henry M. Cleveland, president of the First National Bank of Spartanburg, have been added to the board of directors of the Arcadia Mills, succeeding M. R. Reeves and R. E. Ligon, the latter an uncle of H. Arthur and W. Pinckney Ligon. A suit asking for a receiver for the mills has been dismissed by an order sign by Circuit Judge G. B. Greene, filed in the office of the Clerk of Court here.

The action is the result of a compromise reached after the affairs of the mill properties had been presented at length in court proceedings here.

Judge Greene's order makes permanent the injunction against officers of Arcadia Mills using the funds of the mills for any other purpose than for which they were provided, and revokes all other orders in the litigation, bringing that to a close.

The stockholders who were restrained from holding a stockholders' meeting under six months are no longer restrained, and the holding of such a meeting, if one is desired, is at the discretion of the stockholders.

All terms of the compromise settlement as proposed were met. They provided for the cancellation of a 200 per cent common stock dividend, that the delivery of preferred stock voting privileges on the basis of one and one-tenth shares for one proceed, and the payment by H. A. Ligon and W. P. Ligon, officials of the mills, of the amount due the company by the estate of the late Dr. H. A. Ligon, a sum of approximately \$27,000.

Further provisions in the compromise agreement were that two men "now on the board of directors be replaced," that stockholders who pledged their stock to a voting trust agreement be permitted to withdraw it for a period of 90 days if they desired, the combined salaries of the Lignons not to exceed \$10,000 per year, and that the cost of the litigation be met by Arcadia Mills.

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Little Change in Cotton Report

This year's cotton crop was estimated December 8 by the Department of Agriculture at 16,918,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, based on conditions existing December 1. A month ago the estimate was 16,903,000 bales. Last year's crop totaled 12,837,099 bales.

The indicated yield of lint cotton was placed at 200.1 pounds, per acre, compared with 217 pounds last year.

Revising its estimates on this year's acreage, the department placed the area in cultivation July 1 at 40,954,000 acres, and that left for harvest at 40,495,000 acres, the abandonment having been 1.1 per cent after July 1.

Production by States follows:

Virginia, 43,000 bales; North Carolina, 775,000; South Carolina, 1,015,000; Georgia, 1,395,000; Florida, 43,000; Missouri, 270,000; Tennessee, 605,000; Alabama, 1,430,000; Mississippi, 1,275,000; Louisiana, 865,000; Texas, 5,270,000; Oklahoma, 1,220,000; Arkansas, 1,855,000; New Mexico, 98,000; Arizona, 119,000; California, 181,000; and all other States 9,000. Production in lower California, (Old Mexico,) not included in United States total, 28,000.

To December 1, last year 12,837,099 running bales were ginned, including 455,813 round bales and 15,482 bales of American-Egyptian.

Yarns Corp. Unit Sold

Spartanburg, S. C.—Property and plant of the Spartanburg unit of the Yarn Corporation of America, together with 200 shares of stock of the Commercial Rayon Dyeing Company, of Pennsylvania, was sold at public sale for \$50,000 to Horace L. Bomar, Spartanburg attorney.

The sale of the property and plant equipment was ordered under a court decree signed recently by Judge T. S. Sease, and resulted after a suit filed by the Central National Bank, as trustee, against the Yarns Corporation for collection on a mortgage or deed of trust given

by the corporation as security for a \$250,000 bond issue. The plaintiff also was awarded judgment in the sum of \$244,000 with interest from September 1, 1931.

Mr. Bomar also was the purchaser of 200 shares of Commercial Rayon Dyeing Company stock, a subsidiary of the Yarns Corporation, and 100 shares of the Unity Realty Company stock, another subsidiary located in Allentown, Pa. The amounts bid for these two stocks were \$1,000 and \$10,000, respectively.

Durham Gets Army Contract

The Durham Hosiery Mills have been awarded a contract by the U. S. Army Quartermaster to furnish 394,790 pairs of unbleached cotton socks, sizes 11 and 11½, under bids opened at Philadelphia on November 23.

The Durham bid was 6.24c net per pair.

OBITUARY

R. L. HUFFINES

Rocky Mount, N. C.—R. L. Huffines, prominent mill official died at his home here after a long illness. He was secretary and treasurer of the Rockfish Mills, with plants at Hope Mills, Cumberland and Clayton. He was also manager and treasurer of the W. H. Draper and Sons Co., which operates a cordage plant here.

Besides his mill interests, Mr. Huffines was for many years prominent in insurance and banking affairs in this section.

Setz-Right to Finish Goods

Hickory, N. C.—Addition of a finishing plant to the Setz-Right Hosiery Mill here will be completed within the next few days, according to P. A. Setzer, president.

The finishing plant will increase the number of employes of the mill, bringing the number to about 125. The concern is also building a larger boiler room.

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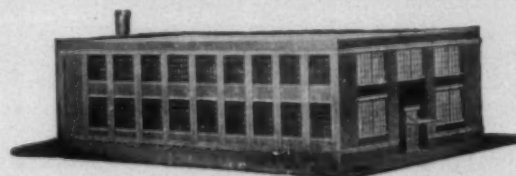
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How the Conditions of Flyers Affects Roving

The Saco-Lowell Shops gives the following information relative to fly frame operation:

The development of accurate testing equipment which shows graphically the characteristics of roving has been the means of shedding light on points of fly frame operation which have been rather obscure. It is now known that one of the most fruitful sources of unevenness and linear irregularities in roving is the flyer. This is brought out graphically by a series of tests recently conducted in the experimental department at Biddeford.

The flyers selected for these tests were taken from a



Chart A



Chart B



Chart C

shipment of 7x3½ flyers received from a large mill to be reconditioned. An inspection of these flyers showed that in the aggregate they possessed all the faults common to old flyers. The pins and hollow arms were badly worn, practically all the noses were scarred and all were out of balance.

Twelve flyers were selected from this lot, at random, and roving made with them. This roving tested on our machine, showed a chart as in "A." The next step in our test was simply to take these flyers, shape the presser and balance them at 150 r.p.m., which is about the speed attained with hand balancing as is commonly done in mill overhauling. This gave a chart as shown in figure "B." The same 12 flyers were then given a complete reconditioning so that they were as good as new, and the roving made with them gave a chart shown in "C." This roving is satisfactory from every practical standpoint.



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SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193_____

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Town _____

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Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

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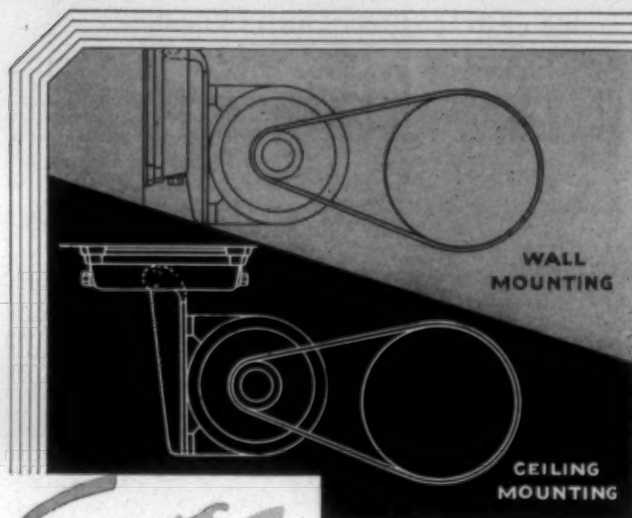
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Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 12)

for ornamentation. These fabrics are generally constructed so that the figuring ends will be on a plain ground. The ends are usually arranged one ground, one figure, though in many cases two ends for figures are drawn through the same heddle eye. The extra ends are crowded into the reed with the ends for the regular cloth.

To Lay Out Design for Extra Warp Figure.—First. Decide on the figure to be made. Second. Lay out design paper one end ground, one end figure. Insert the weave for figure then fill in the ground weave. If the design calls for two ends figure, lay off two lines and fill in same.

Fig. 264 is a sketch of spot figures to be made in extra warp. This spot can be arranged as given in sketch or the spots can be arranged in any order desired.

Fig. 265 illustrates the method of laying out the design using one spot—ends arranged one ground, one figure. G indicates ground ends; F indicates figure ends. It will be noticed that the figuring ends float at the back after having made the spot. This brings up another

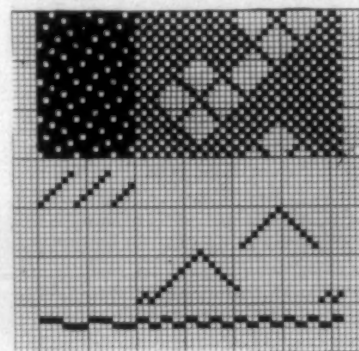


Fig 264

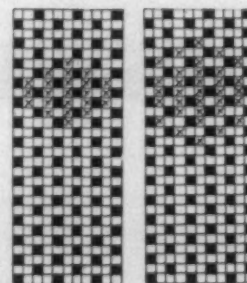


Fig 265

Fig 266

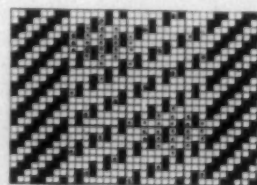


Fig 266

point. If the yarns for the fabric are very fine, the extra ends that float on the back will show through on the face. The only remedy for this is to cut off the loose ends that float on the back. If this is done with a spot as in example given, the fabric will lose much of its value, since the figuring ends will be unable to resist friction, and will easily pull out, as they will be held in place only by compression of the warp ends.

To overcome this defect, the extra ends should be bound around the figure. This binding in many cases is also used to give shaded effect to the figure.

Fig. 266 illustrates the method of binding around the figuring ends using same spot as in Fig. 265.

In some fabrics it is not always advisable to cut the extra ends from the back, or to let them float at the back. To overcome this, the extra ends are bound to the cloth. With a plain weave ground this cannot be done without the extra ends showing on the face of cloth at the binding. Sometimes a two and two twill weave is used, which allows the extra ends to be raised between two warp floats. This covers them and they are not seen on the face of cloth.

Fig. 267 illustrates this principle.

Fig. 267 illustrates this principle.

In many cases the extra ends are required to make

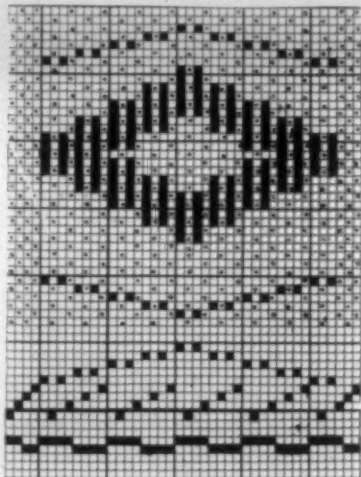


Fig. 270

the figure on face of fabric, and after making the figure, to weave with the ground ends instead of passing to the back of fabric. This allows the figuring ends to show prominently in face of fabric.

Fig. 268 illustrates this principle. When the figuring is made in this manner, the figuring ends are not usually crowded in the reed to the same extent as when using them purely as extra figures.

Fig. 269 is a sample fabric of extra warp on a plain ground. The extra ends are bound at each end of the figure, and this keeps the extra ends from pulling out easily, at the same time making a fancier figure.

Fig. 270 is the design, drawing-in draft, and reed plan of the figure on a few ends of the plain ground.

Sees Last Half Year Better for Southern Mills

Greenville, S. C.—Cotton mills of the Piedmont section, many of which are now operating on active schedules, should show a better condition in the statements to be issued December 31, than for the period ending June 30, it was said by V. M. Manning, executive vice-president of the Peoples State Bank, of South Carolina.

Finishing plants and bleacheries in particular, have been enjoying good business, Mr. Manning said. The low price of cotton and of cotton goods has not affected such plants, and they have been unusually busy during the last few months.

"I do not mean that mills are making any large amount of money," Mr. Manning said. "I do think many of them are slightly more than breaking even and that the latter part of the year will be more successful than the first for many of our mills."

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Chattanooga, Tenn.—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.

Martinsville Mill to Have Plant Addition

Martinsville, Va.—Announcement was made by an official of the Pannill Knitting Company that a large addition to the present plant would be made beginning shortly after the first of the new year. A lot 150 by 160 feet adjacent to the present property and facing on Cleveland avenue has been purchased for the location of this new addition, which will be four stories in height.

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Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	13
Corn Products Refining Co.	35	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.	—	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	3	Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	—
Curran & Barry	28	—R—	
—D—		Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	27
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Rockweave Mills	—
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
Drake Corp.	—	—S—	
Draper, E. S.	20	Saco-Lowell Shops	17
Draper Corporation	—	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Seaboard Ry.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
DuPont Rayon Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	27
Durene Association	—	Shamow Shuttle Co.	21
—E—		Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	26	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	15	S K F Industries	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	Solvay Sales Corp.	25
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Enka, American	—	Southern Ry.	26-31
—F—		Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	35
Fafnir Bearing Co.	—	Stanley Works	—
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	35	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co.	28
Franklin Process Co.	—	—T—	
—G—		Terrell Machine Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	20	Textile Development Co.	20
Gastonia Brush Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	—U—	
General Electric Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	9	Universal Winding Co.	29
Gill Leather Co.	36	—V—	
Greenville Belting Co.	14	Veeder-Root, Inc.	16
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
—H—		Victor Ring Traveler Co.	23
Halton's, Thomas Sons	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	36
Hart Products Corp.	—	—W—	
Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	20	Waltham Watch Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	34
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	28
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	24	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	21
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co.	—
		Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	28

Derry Damask Mill Joins Mill Associates

Percy Hopple, president of Mill Associates, Inc., announced that the Derry Damask Mill, Gaffney, S. C., would join their co-operative selling organization, effective December 1. Extensive changes will be made in the line of bedspreads made by the Derry Mill, he said.

Joshua L. Bailly Becomes Sole Agent for Arcadia Mills

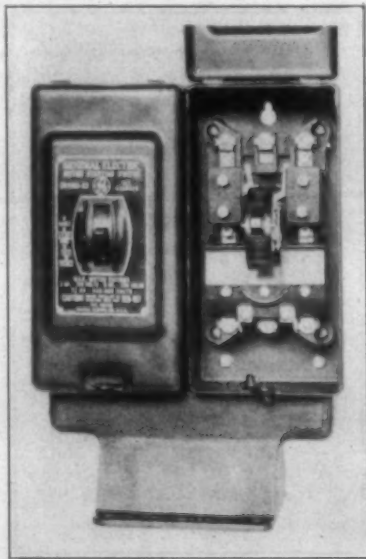
Effective Tuesday, Joshua L. Bailly Company becomes sole selling agent for Arcadia Mills, of Arcadia, S. C., manufacturing broadcloth, print cloth, pajama checks and dobby weaves.

New Starting Switch Has Pedestal Mounting Case

The General Electric Company has announced a new motor starting switch designated CR-1062-C2 for use with general purpose motors and with pedestal mounting particularly adaptable for application in the textile industry.

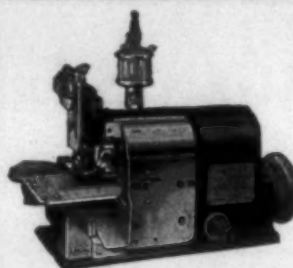
The switch is of the three-pole type with double break silver "umbrella" shape contacts of strong construction. Moulded arc chutes supporting the movable contacts totally enclose the contact tips and all arcs. The double break silver contacts reduce arcs to a minimum even with a maximum horsepower load and with the motor rotor stalled, thus providing a high factor of safety. The thermal overload relays are of the solder film ratchet type and are enclosed to prevent damage to the switch from short circuit. They may be readily removed from the front of the switch. Relay heaters are built into moulded cases which have protective sides safeguarding the heaters from mechanical injury. The overload relays and relay heaters being enclosed are suitable for effective group fusing.

The operating mechanism has a snap action and trips free on overloads. If an overload operates or trip the switch, all three poles will open it. The switch also protects the motor against single phasing. The mechanism



within the switch is positive so that vibration will not cause the switch to trip.

The switch is totally enclosed in a drawn-shell cover and fabricated case which resists a high percentage of the moisture usually prevalent in textile mills. It is practically dust tight. The cover can be swung up 180 degrees providing easy accessibility to the interior thus facilitating wiring and adjustment. The cover is supplied with a positive spring catch with locking feature so that the switch may be opened easily or locked positively. The base of the switch is of heavy moulded arc-proof material and may easily be removed for inspection or adjustment. A moulded switch handle with "On" and "Off" markings operating from the front of the case affords convenience and permits recess mounting of the switch. The operating handle is fully protected against injury by two metal guards. Holes are provided in the guards for locking the switch in the "off" position. Knockouts are provided at the top, bottom and sides of the switch for wiring connections.



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Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

High speed trimming and overseaming, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines for use on knitted and woven goods of all kinds.

Let us demonstrate on your fabrics work of styles 60 ABB and 60 D3B machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece goods to facilitate subsequent processing.

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

8 LAUREL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Berries For Winter Beauty

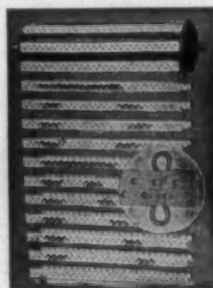
Have you noticed how bright the spot is where the red berries of the Holly, Nandina and Euonymus are? To have berries next year to compare with this most gorgeous display of Nature plan to plant some plants that will produce berries. Our trained men know how to select plants that keep your place interesting all the year.

Beauty Pays Big Dividends—Invest in it Now

THE HOWARD-HICKORY CO.

Landscape Gardeners, Nurserymen

Hickory, N. C.



THE IMPROVED EYE

We also Manufacture

**Dobby Loom Cords
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Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury,

Mass.



**Seydel-Woolley
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Chemicals
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Best Weaving

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DOMESTIC

EXPORT

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Trade in cotton goods continued light last week, and prices showed a weak and irregular tendency. Market reports showed that 2,000,000 yards of print cloths sold for spot and December delivery at a quarter cent a yard less than the prices of the previous week. Much interest was shown here in the conference held in South Carolina between large buyers of print cloths and the manufacturers of these goods. The buyers state that they have been unable to maintain a stable market for their finished products on account of the overproduction and below-cost selling of gray goods.

Broadcloths were somewhat easier. For virtual spots of 100x60s 37-inch 4.10-yard $5\frac{3}{8}$ c was paid, and similarly for 112x60s 37-inch 3.85-yard $6\frac{3}{8}$ c was the price for any delivery considered. There were some offers of 80x56s 36½-inch 5.10-yard at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, other makes being held at $3\frac{5}{8}$ c and a few offered at 3 9-16c.

Fine cottons continued to sell slowly, most orders being of comparatively small size and for nearby deliveries, apparently against actual orders. Rayon mixed goods and all rayons were in a better condition, sales being somewhat in excess of those a month ago, but about equal to the pace of the past two weeks. Prices were none too firm, but in many instances mills had reached the point where they were holding firm at list prices, being indisposed to do business on the trading basis which had heretofore marked a large percentage of the total volume booked. Stocks of most cotton cloths, it was said, are at the moment larger than the demand, but are not excessive from the standpoint of probable eventual consumption, and it was estimated in one quarter that about two weeks of buying on a normal basis would clean out the goods now in the hands of mills. Many mills have settled into a policy of manufacturing either wholly or chiefly against orders.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	25 $\frac{3}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	33 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	35 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	51 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard 56-60s	47 $\frac{3}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	13
Denims	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12
Standard prints	7
Staple gingham	71 $\frac{1}{2}$

Constructive Selling Agents
for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although inquiry for yarns continued to be better last week, these were slow to develop into sales and most buyers were very conservative. Orders ranged from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds and in some cases from 25,000 to 50,000. Some knitters showed an interest in 1932 contracts for as much as 250,000 pounds. These inquiries were concerned with very low prices for future delivery and failed to go as far as actual orders.

There are virtually no changes from last week's price list, but some quotations on certain counts indicate an eagerness for immediate delivery business. Especially have there been cut-throat quotations on 20s single carded on cones, said to have been offered for as little as 15½ cents, with 16 the common asking price for average quality.

Where oiled insulating yarn commitments are held a little quickening of specifications was remarked against immediate deliveries. In these quarters it was reported that orders originally scheduled for completion this year have the earmarks of lasting through most of next year, the result of wire companies having gone through a backward season.

A number who have completed experiments on special yarns, among them the confined styles from abroad, are holding back their specially offering until next year or later if that becomes necessary. There is said to be too much dumping going at present to encourage the presentation of the results of domestic manufacturing improvements. In this connection reports are to the effect that there are remains enough imported yarns of several kinds to last most of the next year before the supplies are exhausted, the result of heavy imports during the period preceding the institution of the present tariff rates.

Two-ply combed yarns are the easiest of the list. Certain spinners are forcing these yarns in the finer counts on the market and they are willing to accept concessions of importance. When coarse counts are considered a different story is found, spinners holding these numbers firmer, especially in counts that can be used, in the single, for underwear use.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
10s	14	8s	14
12s	14½	10s	14½
14s	15	12s	15
16s	15½	14s	15½
20s	16½	16s	16½
24s	17½	20s	17½
26s	18½	24s	18½
30s	19½	26s	19½
		30s	20
Southern Single Skeins		Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	13½	8s	14
10s	14	10s	14½
12s	14½	12s	15
14s	15	14s	15½
16s	15½	16s	16
20s	16½	20s	16½
24s	17½	24s	17½
26s	18½	26s	18½
		30s	19½
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply		Carpet Yarns	
8s	14½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	13
10s	15	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	14
12s	15½	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14½
14s	16	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
16s	16½	8s, 1-ply	12½
20s	17½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12½
		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	13½
		12s, 2-ply	13½
		14s, 2-ply	14
		16s, 2-ply	14½
		20s, 2-ply	15
		24s, 2-ply	16½
		30s, 2-ply	18
		Southern Frame Cones	
		8s	13½
		10s	14
		12s	14½
		14s	15
		16s	15½
		20s	16½
		24s	17½
		26s	18½
		28s	19½
		30s	20½

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga.; J. Carlie Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspden, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 125, Rockingham, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 636, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; P. A. Gersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apt., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Wooley, Jr., 2001 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KAUMAGRAPH CO., 200 Varick St., New York City, Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1209 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. F.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYSTON-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noddy Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Benson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Greenville-Charlottesville, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: H. W. Blair, 2340 Westfield Road, Charlotte, N. C.; E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Huitt, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY-STEEL CO., 227 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlbut, 811 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savge Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 810 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St., Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 928 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 228 1/2 N. Forbis St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newnan, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 262 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OKAITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Meines, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Pollard, Houston, Tex.; J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Brownlog, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Hodges, V. Pres., M. O. Townsend, Sou. Mgr., Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burnham, O. G. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1385, Atlanta, Ga.

PERKINS & SON, INC., E. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cramerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. F. Worth, Mgr.

SARGENT'S SONS CORP., C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1292 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

U S BORRIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Ragan, P. O. Box 836, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Cusley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. F. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; L. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

Clemson Textile Dept. Adds New Equipment

The Clemson Textile Department has recently installed several pieces of new equipment in the laboratories of the Weaving and Designing Division.

One of these machines is a 4-head Rhode Island Braider built by the Fidelity Machine Company of Philadelphia. It is suitable for the manufacture of Jacquard lacing, fish lines and round shoe laces.

The Merrow Machine Company of Hartford, Conn., has just completed the installation of two of their most recent seaming machines. One of these is a Model 60D3B machine for producing a butted seam. This machine is being favorably received by finishing plants. The other is the Model 60RD machine for edging bedspreads, blankets, bath mats, and similar articles. Each of these machines is installed on a table especially designed for sewing machines and has an individual motor drive.

An expanding and inspecting machine for hosiery and a countemetic have been added in the Knitting Section. The countemetic records automatically the number of hose passed through the instrument. These machines are built by Edward R. Ammon of Reading, Pa.

Watts Mill Improvement Club

The Watts Mill Improvement Club held its regular monthly meeting on November 27. The subject discussed was "Waste." The meeting opened with a talk by Mr. Splawn on the subject of the amount of money lost each year because of unnecessary waste. He also gave some points on how to decrease waste.

Mr. Holcomb explained how waste

accumulated and how discarded waste could be utilized. Next, W. M. King of the spinning department gave some good ideas on visible and invisible waste.

Then, R. L. Wood emphasized that one of the greatest liabilities of the mill was waste of time. He said that wasted time was nothing but lost money. He also stated that the accumulation of waste was due largely to the way in which the individual worked.

Then lastly, Mr. Rutledge gave some good points on how to decrease waste in the supply room and also in the village itself.

The topic to be discussed at the next meeting is "The Prevention of Accidents."

Christmas Holiday Fares

Southern Railway System

Announces

Greatly Reduced Round Trip Fares for the Xmas Holidays

One Fare Plus 1/3 Fare For The Round Trip

Round trip fares from Charlotte, N. C. to some of the principal points.

Washington, D. C.	\$18.15
Atlanta, Ga.	12.48
Birmingham, Ala.	20.48
Chattanooga, Tenn.	18.48
Knoxville, Tenn.	13.18
Asheville, N. C.	6.95
Winston-Salem, N. C.	4.00
Greensboro, N. C.	4.51
Raleigh, N. C.	8.35
Durham, N. C.	7.12
Goldsboro, N. C.	10.08
Greenville, S. C.	5.12
Spartanburg, S. C.	3.60
Columbia, S. C.	5.20
Charleston, S. C.	11.10
Augusta, Ga.	9.19
Jacksonville, Fla.	20.20
Richmond, Va.	13.59
Norfolk, Va.	16.75
High Point, N. C.	3.79
Hickory, N. C.	3.66
Salisbury, N. C.	2.12

Round trip tickets on sale to all points Southeastern States, December 16th to 25th inclusive, final limit midnight, January 6th, 1932.

Ask Ticket Agents about CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY fares to points in the North, West and Southwest.

For further information and sleeping car reservations call on Southern Railway agents or address:

R. H. GRAHAM
Division Passenger Agent
Southern Railway Passenger
Station,
Charlotte, N. C.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

Macon, Ga.—A Beautiful City With Broad Streets and No Scyscrapers

We like Macon more than we can say. It is not smothered in tall buildings, and the streets are broad enough to care for the traffic without trouble. We spent several days here, and did not see a traffic "cop"—and only one of any kind! Uncle Hamp says, "it must be a model city to not need policemen."

There are many things that make us like Macon. Mrs. J. T. Hunt and her fine family are there—W. A. and Willie, having positions with Bibb Manufacturing Company, where we are always assured of a hearty welcome.

And oh! The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt while we were in Macon, and left a fine boy. They have one other child, J. T., who is 10 years old. He wanted to give the baby away—said it was too *red* and *ugly*!—and the parents were trying to swap it off for a girl—poor little thing!

WOMAN'S CLUB BANQUET

It was just our luck to be a few days early for the annual banquet of the Woman's Club, and we were urgently pressed to stay over, but could not. Would have liked to stay over, but could not. Would have liked for Uncle Hamp to have had the treat, for the "Bibb Family" truly knows how to carry out such entertainments better than any people we know. "Aunt Becky" has been able to attend two of these banquets, where local talent in vocal and instrumental music, plays and stunts, along with speeches by mill officials and visitors was wonderful seasoning to a bountiful repast.

We have said time and again and continue to repeat it—that Bibb Manufacturing Company high officials take more real interest in their employees, and keep in closer personal touch with them, than any mill company we have ever known. Every death brings from them an expression of sympathy—every marriage and every birth, congratulations.

Messrs. James Porter, vice-president, and A. A. Drake, Jr., secretary and treasurer, are mightily interested (actively so) in the Girl Reserves. Manager H. W. Pittman is a great Sunday school worker, and has the most remarkable photograph of a Sunday school (1200, I believe) made at Bibb City, Columbus, and hanging in his office.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The mill management also keeps close tab on the work of school children, always looking for real talent in any line, which, when found, is encouraged in every way to develop. *The Bibb Recorder* publishes school and church reports, and keeps everyone inspired to greater endeavor. Every home gets this paper weekly and there is always great interest in checking up on Sunday school attendance, and best percentage. Sometimes Payne, sometimes Bibb No. 1, and sometimes No. 2, at Macon, leads, but Bibb City, at Columbus, and Porterdale Mills, at Porterdale keep everybody "humping."

THE EVANGELISTIC CLUB

This is made up of a large group of leading men, who go in groups and hold services where they are invited, —or where works need to be done. Many souls have been saved and added to the churches through the earnest prayers and talks of these consecrated Christian men. Our friend, W. A. (Wess) Hunt, overseer carding at Bibb No. 2, and Superintendent Parker, of the same place are among the leaders. We truly believe that W. A. Hunt will some day be a preacher.

WILLINGHAM COTTON MILLS

This is another place where mill overseers are interested in church and Sunday school work, and in the physical welfare of each other, as well as the spiritual.

G. R. Lynch is superintendent and has been here a long time. The mill runs regularly and the people seem happy. There are always pretty flowers in the yards in flower season, and a "comfy" atmosphere is everywhere prevalent.

H. J. Kirby, overseer carding, was sad over the serious illness of his mother. He is superintendent of the Sunday school and teaches the adult Bible Class. Fred Mason is the efficient overseer spinning, B. O. Busbee, overseer weaving and J. C. Collins, his second hand is pastor of the Baptist church. H. H. Headden, is overseer the cloth room; L. J. Grady, master mechanic, teaches in Sunday school.

It is always a pleasure to visit Willingham Cotton Mills, for we truly do meet fine people here. Superintendent Lynch and his overseers are a splendid team, and hard to beat on anything they undertake.

ATLANTIC COTTON MILL

S. M. Arrington, the big, fat, jolly superintendent was hard to locate, for he was hard at work, trying to reduce. L. L. Long, is overseer carding; W. J. Ward, overseer spinning; D. H. Arrington, son of the superintendent, and a wonderfully courteous gentleman, is overseer finishing and twisting; H. A. Mitchell, in charge of shipping, is a young bachelor, and a graduate of Georgia Tech. We enjoyed talking with him. S. F. Mailey is master mechanic.

High officials are: G. W. McCommon, president,—we are sorry to miss seeing this pleasant gentleman, who was away. Mrs. R. R. McCommon is secretary and treasurer; Claude Schneider, sales manager; H. H. Loyd, office man.

We are always sure of a hearty welcome here, and every possible assistance in our work.

"Atlantic," the stray dog that "took up" at this mill more than a year ago, has raised a large family, and still answers the mill whistle with her presence every morning, and welcomes the employees at the gate.

Goldville, S. C.—The Joanna Mills

MRS. P. M. RHODES

Mrs. Ida Rhodes, wife of Mr. P. M. Rhodes, died at her home on Toronto Street about nine o'clock Tuesday night, November 24th, following a short illness of pneumonia.

Funeral services will be conducted from Warrior Creek Church in Laurens County, Thursday afternoon, November 25th, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in Warrior Creek cemetery.

Mrs. Rhodes is survived by her husband, Mr. P. M. Rhodes and the following children: Misses Ruth, Mary Lou and Nellie Rhodes, James, Harold, and Jack Rhodes, Mrs. H. E. Hunnicut, all of Goldville and Mrs. L. R. McDowell of Laurens, S. C., also the following sisters and brother: Mrs. J. L. Willis, Mrs. S. W. Walker and Mr. W. C. Garrett of Greenville, Mrs. R. L. Robertson of Laurens, Mrs. L. H. Odell of Goldville; also her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Garret of Laurens, S. C.

BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Nelson announce the birth of a son on Monday, November 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Whitmire are the proud parents of a son, born Friday, November 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Smith announce the birth of a daughter, November 21st.

FINKBINDER-WICKER

A marriage that came as a surprise to their friends was that of Miss Bertha Finkbinder of Laurens, S. C. and Mr. Nolan Wicker of Goldville. They were married in Laurens on Wednesday evening, November 18th.

At present they are making their home at the Manley boarding house.

They have the best wishes of their many friends for their happiness.

Griffin, Ga.—An Unusually Lovely Town— Broad Streets And Handsome Monuments

GEORGIA KINCAID MILLS

Spalding County is one of the richest in the State, and Griffin, one of the best towns; it has eight cotton mills, two knitting mills and one of the finest and best equipped bleacheries in the South.

Educational advantages are second to none and there are many fine churches that are proof of religious activities. The streets are broad, and imposing monuments are at main crossings. There are large and beautiful shade trees and stately magnolias. Plenty of hotels and "Rooms for Tourists."

Magnolia Inn, on West Taylor street, two blocks from the Postoffice, gets its name from 50-year-old magnolias surrounding it. It is a grand place to stop at, and the meals served are pleasant surprises. Those who find it necessary to stop in Griffin, will do well to hunt this place, which is run by Mrs. Waldrup, a widow.

LOWELL BLEACHERY, SOUTH

No. 1 Mill (D. S. Pritchett, superintendent), and the finest bleachery we've ever seen, is at Experiment Station, two miles from Griffin and is where the big general offices of Georgia Kincaid Mills are located. We have never seen a finer or more courteous office force anywhere. Messrs. W. W. Norman, secretary and assistant treasurer, and John H. Cheatham, president and treasurer, are as busy as men can be, but never too busy to be friendly, courteous and helpful. W. C. Jackson is superintendent of the bleachery.

One of the greatest leaders in the social and political life of Griffin, and that part of Georgia, is Mr. John A. Cheatham; he has a smile that bubbles right up from his heart, and a hand clasp that telegraphs a message of goodwill to all who come in contact with him, and the people stand by him. This time, we had the good for-

tune to meet J. A. Swanson, general superintendent of Georgia Kincaid Mills.

Mill No. 4 is right in town, near the depot. Superintendent John Bryant has been with the company around 30 years, and is one of the live-wires of the organization. He and Vesta Brooks, overseer of carding and spinning, constitute the entire leadership.

Mr. Bryant looks after the weaving and cloth room himself, because he wanted more to do than the office of superintendent alone demanded.

Lots of men take on more work when *compelled* to, but Mr. Bryant is one (among a few) who did it on his own initiative—and did not have to.

Vester Brooks is the son of Superintendent Brooks who is in charge of three Georgia Kincaid Mills in East Griffin, Nos. 2, 3 and 5.

EAST GRIFFIN

W. A. Brooks, superintendent, has a nice office in close touch with all three of his mills and very near the splendid dye plant. He welcomed us with his never-failing smile, and directed R. B. Street to assist us in every way possible, and no one could have been better help. Mr. Street is water and lights service man for all three mills, and knows everybody.

Mill No. 2 has a fine line of overseers; T. C. Pritchett is carder; J. R. Jinks, spinner; M. W. Boggs, weaver; J. E. Scott, overseer cloth room, C. C. Grubbs, master mechanic.

Mill No. 3 is a nice plant, with J. F. Andrews, overseer carding; Charlie Brooks, overseer spinning; J. B. Poteat, overseer weaving; G. A. Autry, overseer cloth room, and E. L. Daniel, master mechanic.

Mill No. 5: E. G. Simmons, carder; A. S. Smith, spinner; R. H. Wise, weaver; B. O. Collier, in cloth room; J. W. Mashburn, master mechanic.

These are all nice mills, making superior quality towels and other goods, and the people are so friendly and courteous it is a real pleasure to visit them.

There is also a splendid dye plant and bleachery in East Griffin, superintended by Mr. Bailey.

GRIFFIN MILLS

The old Griffin Manufacturing Company plant, now called Griffin Mills, is one of the Hightower plants, others being at Thomaston and Barnesville.

This big old mill at Griffin was a complete surprise to us, for it has been completely done over inside, and is as clean and sanitary as white paint and scrubbing can make it. Everything but the shell is absolutely new.

And, such perfect system and order. Work running good, operatives happy—nobody looked tired, overworked or hurried.

Overseers with pride in their work,—glad to show us around, for there was nothing anywhere to be ashamed of.

The product is broadcloth,—and it is truly fine quality. Superintendent Massey at Peerless Mills, Thomaston (same company) gave me a dress pattern of beautiful tan broadcloth, that I truly appreciate.

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POSITION wanted as overseer warp preparation department. Experienced on white and colored goods. Competent to handle large job. Best reference present employer. B. F. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Cloth Market Dull

"Sales this week show a little improvement over last week's but are below production except in the colored goods division. There has been distinct improvement in gingham, chambrays, plaids, denims and other woven colored fabric this fall so that for the nine weeks to date of the last quarter of the year our sales of colored goods have averaged 40 per cent in excess of production," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co. reports.

"The print cloth situation has continued depressed with still lower prices on the staple constructions and the situation in this quarter of the market has reached such a point that it is disturbing to all concerned.

"A meeting of some of the leading converters and a group of the most prominent Southern manufacturers is being held today to discuss the present situation from all angles in the hope that some definite plans can be laid that will lead to improvement. It would seem as if more goods were being produced than can be easily disposed of and that further curtailment is necessary.

"There has been plenty of good buying in the market since the first of October, stocks are not large and unfilled orders are of good size, but the market has lacked just that little that would make it a steady one, and it is that small difference between production and consumption that has kept the mills selling below cost in fighting against accumulation of goods.

"We feel that the problem of unsatisfactory prices which has confronted us for the last couple of months is going to be solved in the not distant future as a result of the constructive thought that is being given to the subject at the present time. Let the buyers feel some assurance that this constant pressure on the market to sell is going to be lifted, and it will be a much greater incentive to them to place orders than continual price-cutting has recently been.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports that October department store sales showed a decline in general merchandise of 9.4 per cent and a decline in stocks of 13 per cent from a year ago. Sales of cotton goods alone showed a decrease of only 5.1 per cent with a reduction in stocks of 10.7 per cent."

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